

whose practice it was to follow three principles of loyalty, which were:—First, loyalty to their Sovereign, Defender of their Faith. Secondly, loyalty to their employers. Thirdly, loyalty to themselves. They had in years gone by proved their loyalty to their Sovereign and to their employers, and now they came before His Excellency with all humility and in deep earnestness to implore and beseech him to protect them from the continuance of an obnoxious custom (it was merely a custom, relic of an evil past) which they felt to be a great hardship and an invasion of their rights as loyal subjects of the Queen.

His Excellency, in reply, said he was very glad to receive the deputation and to hear the views expressed by them on a question which was admittedly one of much importance. It was, he believed, admitted on all sides that it would be desirable to diminish Sunday labour as carried on in this colony if such could possibly be done. The question then arose whether it should be interfered with, and if so by what means such interference should be brought about. There were only two ways by which this could be done, one being by having recourse to compulsory legislation, the other by the voluntary co-operation of those who were concerned in the shipping interests of the colony. As regards the question of compulsory legislation, the views of the Governor of Hongkong and the Governor of the Straits Settlements, as well as the conclusions which had been expressed by the Secretary of State, and which were stated by him in the House of Lords when answering a question in connection with this matter in July last, must necessarily be known to the members of the deputation.

Even therefore he (His Excellency) remained even more convinced that the views expressed by the Governor of Hongkong and the Straits Settlements, which he did not wish to be for him to enter into that question. He admitted that he did not altogether agree with all the arguments which had been brought forward as proof that it was impossible to diminish Sunday labour in this colony. It was true that the Chinese did not regard the Sunday in the same light as we did, and they would not unreasonably be disposed to work on that day if encouragement were given to them to do so. But this could scarcely be said to be peculiar to the Chinese, inasmuch as in some other countries, where Sunday labour did not exist to the same extent that it did here, there would doubtless be found many who would be found ready to work on the seventh day in addition to the other six days of the week, if sufficient inducement were offered to them to do so. As to the necessity of Sunday work, it could not be denied that there were certain works which were necessary to carry out in this colony as well as anywhere else, but inasmuch as the Sunday was observed in many countries to a greater extent than it was here, such was a proof, to some extent, that it was not to work on the seventh day to the extent that was done here was not an absolute necessity. In so far as this colony was concerned it should also be borne in mind that the fact of having no Custom-house rendered it more difficult to limit Sunday work here than was the case in those countries where Custom-houses did exist, and where, therefore, it was more easy to put a check on Sunday labour.

Captain Ashton remarked that the Harbour Master gave clearances to ships on Sunday, which he thought showed that even the small means which did exist for stopping Sunday work could be made use of.

His Excellency said that although what had just been stated by Captain Ashton might be the case, he could not admit that giving clearances to ships necessarily encouraged work being carried on in the loading and discharging of cargo on Sunday to the extent that it was carried on in a colony where no Custom-houses existed, and that the mere fact of its being known that the Custom-house was closed in places where Custom-houses existed, and that business was only transacted in it under very exceptional circumstances, naturally tended to a very considerable extent to prevent Sunday labour being carried on. This question really seemed to him to resolve itself into this, were those who necessarily derived a certain amount of profit and gain from Sunday work prepared to make a certain sacrifice in order that the Sunday might be better observed than it now was? It must be admitted that where work was carried on during seven days of the week instead of six, some profit and gain would naturally be realised, and therefore it appeared to be a question whether those who derived profit and gain were prepared to make the sacrifice he had alluded to in order that the Sunday might be better observed than it now was. This question of diminishing Sunday labour might not altogether depend upon those who were directly interested in the business of this colony. Many of the latter were probably representatives of people at home, who might possess to some extent the same feelings in regard to Sunday labour as the members of the deputation who had come there that morning, and might bring influence to bear upon their representatives here to do what was in their power to limit Sunday labour, and so carry out at all events to some extent the wishes that had been expressed. He might say that he did not think that the reply of the Chamber of Commerce, which had been considerably quoted to him, should be taken as a conclusive answer that nothing more could be done in this matter, (Captain Ashton and several others, "thank you, Your Excellency") and in so far as he was concerned he should at all times be prepared to listen to any proposals which might have for their object to carry out, to some extent, the desires that had been expressed to him, but he felt sure the deputation would not expect that under present circumstances, and situated as he now was, it could not be expected that he could accede to their proposal to introduce compulsory legislation in regard to the question of Sunday labour.

The Governor, Sir William Des Voeux, who since he had been at home had conferred with Lord Kintore on the question, would soon be among us again, and he (His Excellency) felt sure he would gladly listen to any proposals that might be made to him in connection with this important question of his return. In conclusion, he would again admit that the question was one of much importance. It was one which undoubtedly had difficulties connected with it, and one which could not be expected to be solved in a day, nor perhaps in a year, but it was one which, if there existed an earnest desire and real co-operation among those who were interested in the shipping business of the colony to diminish Sunday labour in the extent to which it was now carried on here, would, he felt pretty sure, sooner or later be solved, to a certain extent at all events, in accordance with the wishes of those who had expressed their views to him that morning.

Capt. Ashton—May I ask Your Excellency if Her Majesty's Government does or does not possess power to pass any law they think fit? His Excellency—Certainly, Her Majesty's Government have power to make any laws they deem expedient for Crown Colonies.

The deputation then withdrew after thanking His Excellency for the courteous reception.

THE PAWN SHOP IN CHINA.

To one who has been any time in this country, the pawnshop soon becomes a familiar object. Their site and number are enduring witnesses to the financial collapse, partial or complete, of multitudes of people. For many pawnshops mean that money is scarce and hard to get, and that people do not pawn their personal effects

as a diversion, but are impelled thereto by relentless necessity. Roused by the spur of sudden emergency or pressed by the gentle but equally inevitable progress of financial decline, one article after another goes to the pawnshop to be exchanged for copper. Poverty as a rule, bringing with it loss of credit, the pawnshop remains the only resource where money can be gotten on short notice by the poor.

The cities have numbers of these shops—solidly built brick buildings erected in the form of a series of quadrangles about spacious courts—and of great capacity. They are also to be seen in many of the market towns throughout the country, built in the same substantial way and being the most conspicuous object in the town. To the stranger such a shop might appear to be a fort or penitentiary, for from the outside there is presented to the eye merely an extent of black brick walls from 15 to 20 feet in height and battlemented with a few small windows barred and high in the masonry.

The pawnshop is emphatically one of China's institutions, like her compulsive examinations, or her hieroglyphics or her salt monopoly. The people have a jingle which runs "Yen-tang-liang shang," i.e., "Salt and Pawn the two monopolies." Every one knows of the great Salt monopoly, the buying and selling of which necessary has been usurped by the Government, and the institution of the pawnshop is placed on a similar basis and occupies a place of scarcely less prominence or importance. In both cases considerable fees are paid into official pockets, and then the merchants are supposed to be protected by law from private competition. It is a matter of interest to consider the respective position which this business occupies in China as compared with that in Western lands. As in other matters there exists an almost violent contrast. In England or America the business is regarded with aversion as being conducted on a hard and unscrupulous basis. There the contents of pawnbrokers' shops are looked upon more as ill-gotten booty than as an accumulation of articles collected in the course of honourable trade. The establishment gives the impression of being a den of iniquity, which impression is only deepened, perhaps, by a sight of the pawn broker himself, who is regarded as a sort of jack-anvil or evil scavenger who picks all sorts of bones no matter what they are or where they come from. But in China this is quite changed. We discover that the pawnshop has become a national institution, and not only that but it is looked upon as one of the triumphs of Oriental philanthropy. It has become a hospital for the financially weak and wounded, and its beneficent work is praised by officials and people alike. All unite in the popular sentiment "Yi-pu-shan-min." "It is good for the poor country and convenient for the people." It is here that the anxious Chinese find an answer to the ever interesting and ever recurring question: "How can I obtain this needed money?" The answer is simply: "Pawn something," and he does it; and when money is in hand, he issues from the door of the pawnshop, able now to release himself from an awkward situation, he is ready to express himself fervently and with gratitude to the foreigner is a mixture of the ludicrous and pathetic. It requires a considerable mental strain at first, for the outsider to regard the pawnshop as a philanthropic agency, of respectability enjoyed by such shops in other countries and China differ radically, he also discovers that they are similar in many of their modes of operation, viz. placing very low values on articles and demanding (what seems to us) an extortionate interest. When a man wishes to open a pawnshop in China he must first be possessed of a goodly capital, varying between \$20,000 and \$100,000, but sometimes reaching the figure of \$250,000. He then notifies the Magistrate of the district where he lives of his intention, and pays in his fee. The Magistrate then, in his behalf, recommends the project to the Provincial Treasurer, who, after seeing that all is regular, grants the man his "Chao-pai," or sign, on which is engraved the one large character *long* in heavy gilt lines—which character in this connection signifies "Pawn." The business can then be formally opened. There are ten of these shops in Chi-nan Fu, representing an invested capital of probably \$1,000,000. At the present time all are crowded with goods. The most motley characters from the jeweled hair-pin, once worn by a lady of rank, to the rusty plow, once owned by an unhappy farmer. Ordinarily nothing that has money value is refused, excepting weapons, living animals, heavy timbers, and the like. On all other articles a valuation is put and money advanced without hesitation, for as the proverb runs, "The Pawn broker, though he has many debtors, need never press for payment." The chief appraiser has an important position, as he is responsible for all prices and must be familiar with the market values of articles of the most diverse description. He must distinguish between genuine and counterfeit gold, silver, and gems, and also be quick to discern how much an article has declined in value through wear, and as to the price it would probably command if left on his hands.

Articles such as cotton clothing in good condition will be appraised at half its real value, while on others less in demand money will be advanced to only one-fourth or even one-eighth of their intrinsic value. The price having been determined the customer receives his money, and also a bill, on which is written the nature and number of the article, the price advanced, the date of pawn, and the rate of interest. These bills, especially in the cities, are passed from hand to hand, and form a limited and extremely fluctuating paper currency. If a customer redeems the article he has pawned within the limit of from the 1st day of the 10th moon to the 1st day of the 2nd moon, or even if he then simply pays up his interest in full without redeeming the article, which procedure is called *han pia* (to pay half), his interest is remitted. For example, if the rate of interest be 36 per cent, or as the Chinese reckon 3 per cent the 2nd moon to the value of \$5.00 and redeems the pawn or pays the interest within the above named limit, his interest for the year will be reckoned at the rate of 18 per cent. monthly instead of at 36 per cent., so that his interest on \$5.00 for the year would amount to only 90 cents, instead of \$1.80.

This arrangement of advantage to both parties. On the part of the Pawnshop, by offering reduced interest and thus stimulating the people to redeem their pawn at a certain time, the shop is insured a certain inflow of money each year within a fixed period, and so stability is given to the business. On the part of the customer by redeeming within the above named period or at least paying his interest he obtains his loan at 18 per cent. instead of at 36 per cent. It also makes it easier for him to redeem his wadded garments and quilts at the approach of winter. In case any article is not redeemed within two years, and if no interest has been paid upon the loan, the article becomes the property of the shop and can be disposed of at will. This is of course a necessary regulation in a business of this sort when the shelves cannot be filled indefinitely with articles which do not belong to the shop-keeper, which bring him no income, and which he is not at liberty to dispose of.

The Chinese have a saying that the Pawn broker "fang chi' pu jang-pah," that is, he allows seven but not eight days of grace, which means that on articles deposited for one month and

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.,

(Late THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

SCOTCH LAMBSWOOL VEST AND PANTS.
WINTER MERINO VESTS AND PANTS.
THICK CASHMERE VESTS AND PANTS.
CARDIGAN JACKETS AND CHAMOIS LINED VESTS.
FANCY MIXED RIBBED FINGERING.
WOOL, HALF HOSE, CASHMERE AND MERINO HALF HOSE.
RIBBED FINGERING WOOL HOSE.
CASHMERE RIBCYCLING HOSE (Navy and Seal Brown).
SILK MUFFLERS, CASHMERE MUFFLERS.
RUGS AND MAUDS.
COLORED KID GLOVES.
REGULATION MILITARY GLOVES.
FOOT BALL JERSEYS, ROWING JERSEYS, SWEATERS.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(Late THE HALL & HOLTZ C. Co., Ltd.)
Hongkong, 15th November, 1890.

MARINE HOTEL

HONGKONG.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, that THE MARINE HOTEL is NOW OPEN. THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is situated on the Praya West, opposite the Old P. & O. Wharf, and is newly built after the designs of the Largest European Hotels—the BEDROOMS, BATH-ROOMS, &c., are commodious, well ventilated and well furnished, and are suitable for Single or Married Persons. THE DINING ROOM is large and looks on the Harbour. THE TABLE D'HOTE will be supplied with the best the market can provide. THE BAR and BILLIARD ROOMS are on the Ground Floor, and are fitted up in superior style. ENGLISH and AMERICAN TABLES. WINES and LIQUORS of the best qualities and brands only will be supplied. The Undersigned therefore begs the patronage of the Public, hoping to give every satisfaction. JAS. EDWARDS, Proprietor.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1890.

seven days, only one month's interest is demanded; but if kept one day longer, or a month and eight days, there must be paid two months' interest.

Towards the end of the year, and especially during the 12th month, the pawn shop is a scene of intense activity. The courts and approaches to the shop are filled with crowds of people anxious to redeem their pawns, or pay the reduced interest. The doors are often kept open all night, and the tick clerks almost fall off their stools from weariness. I understand that some localities this custom of deducting half the interest at a certain period is not practised, but instead a lower rate of interest, 24 per cent. or 2 per cent. monthly, is charged.

The pawing of personal effects in China is such a common thing that no one associates it with any feeling of shame, even the rich not uncommonly make a heavy deposit of winter satins and furs as summer comes on, to be redeemed in the autumn. They are thus relieved of the trouble and risk of caring for them through the hot weather, and have in addition the use of a sum of money for a term, at low interest, which is usually acceptable.

The city probably furnishes a larger number of patrons of the Pawn shop per thousand than the country; for here as everywhere the cities contain large numbers of people having uncertain or insufficient incomes, and who are always gravitating towards the intelligence and display. Especially the officials of the lower ranks, and the popular young scholars, make the pawnshops their familiar haunts, for their incomes are often an unknown quantity to themselves as well as to others, with an unpleasantly frequent tendency to zero. These people going about the streets often dressed in dazzling silken robes, which the Chinese say is only an "outside skin" (the inference being that there is nothing beneath it), have perhaps pawned everything but that, and are living on millet and opium ashes.

But the country people also patronise the shops very extensively. One man assured me that even in the happy days before his village was flooded, two-thirds of the people patronized the pawnshops now and then. Another man from an entirely different district, which the floods have never reached, said that in his village of 100 families more than half had pawned articles. It is needless to say that throughout the flooded regions everybody has visited the pawn shops who was so fortunate as to still be possessed of anything which the shops would receive, with the result that many of the shops have been compelled to close their doors, and put out the sign "Kwang shu pu tang," "We only give out and cannot receive pawn."

The Governor of Shantung, taking pity on the poor who wandered from shop to shop in vain to pawn their miserable effects for a few trifling articles, opened a shop in Chi-nan Fu especially for their benefit, accepting the poorest and meanest of their clothes or utensils, and demanding no interest. However, in a very short time the building was crowded from top to bottom and the doors closed. This seems to be real philanthropy, at least for China, and it has made the Governor's name savoury amongst the poor. As the salt monopoly has impelled the people to all sorts of illicit traffic in that necessary, so the pawn shop, being a prohibited form, has also its hidden shop is called the "Yat-tang Pu," and there are numbers of them in this city. By bringing at certain intervals the underlings and police they are suffered to do business unmolested. The Chinese say about this form of business: "Hao' han pu kan lai han kan pu hao," i.e., "A good Chinese won't and a bad Chinese can't manage this sort of traffic." "bad" here being used in the sense of stupid, incapable, for the business demands a very unscrupulous form of business. The distinguishing characteristics of these places seem to be that they are hidden, they advance more money on articles than the licensed shops, they demand a higher interest, sometimes amounting to 100 per cent. per month, and they receive articles at any hour of the day or night. Both the licensed and unlicensed shops receive freely the booty of thieves, as they are not supposed to know that the articles have been dishonestly obtained, but in case of a law suit the licensed pawn shop is sustained, and the rightful owner has to redeem the articles which were stolen from him by thieves who pawned, while the Yat tang pu is made to disgorge the booty at its own loss as a penalty, I suppose, for existing at all.

In conclusion, it is plain that the pawn shop in China has at least a faint philanthropic flavour. For its doors are ever open to those who need a little ready money and can give security. Then too the interest charged is only about half the legal rate, which in a country where interest is so very high is of great help to the poor. By the aid of the pawn shop a man is often helped to a little business by which he can make a living or is aided over some serious embarrassment, so that here and now the pawnshop seems a necessity, and is to a certain extent beneficent. "Economy" in the Chinese House.

Today's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY, & TAMSUI.
THE Company's Steamship.

"HAILONG,"
Captain Goddard, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at DAYLIGHT.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th November, 1890. [1587]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
FOR SOUBAYANA AND SAMARANG.
THE Company's Steamship.

"MIKE MARU,"
Captain Sommer, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at DAYLIGHT.
For Freight or Passage, apply to GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 19th November, 1890. [1588]

STEAM TO BOMBAY AND STRAITS,
(Calling at Colombo if sufficient inducement offers).
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"NIZAM,"
Captain C. Gadd, will leave for the above places, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at NOON.
E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 19th November, 1890. [1589]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
STEAMSHIP "PEMBROKE,"
FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Consignees will be required to sign a general average bond before taking delivery of their cargo. Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, TO-MORROW, the 19th inst. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th November, will be subject to rent. All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 26th November, or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1890. [1589]

CATHAY CHAPTER,
No. 1165.
A CONVOCATION OF EMERGENCY of the above Chapter, will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.
Hongkong, 19th November, 1890. [1591]

TO LET.
HOUSES at the Peak and at Bellios Terrace.
ROOMS in No. 16, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
ROOMS in Beaconsfield Arcade.
GODOWNS in Duddell Street.
Apply to BELLIOS & Co.
Hongkong, 19th November, 1890. [1591]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.
OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand.
L. MALLORY.
Hongkong 14th June 1891. [1591]

Intimations.

BELLIOS TRUST, No. 2.
THE ANNUAL COMPETITION for BELLIOS MEDALS and PRIZES will be held in ST. ANDREW'S HALL, at under: English Examination for Boys, TUESDAY, the 23rd December next, at 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
English Examination for Girls, WEDNESDAY, the 24th December next, at 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

These Examinations are open to any Scholar who, during the last six months, was a regular attendant at a School (whether public or private) in the Colony.

The Prizes offered for Competition are the same as in the case of last year's competition. Intending Candidates should send to the Inspector of Schools, on or before 15th December next, their names and Certificates of attendance at School.

The List of Entries will be CLOSED on 16th December. Copies of the Scheme can be obtained on application to the Inspector of Schools.

THE TRUSTEES, Bellios Fund, No. 2.
[Hongkong, 18th November, 1890. 1583]

HONGKONG POLO CLUB.
ENTRIES for the GYMKHANA MEETING on the 29th November, CLOSE with the Hon. Secretary on SATURDAY, the 22nd November.

Any Ponies that have not been measured, can be measured by the Clerk of the Course, on THURSDAY or FRIDAY next, on the Race Course at 7 a.m.

SYDNEY I. ROBINSON, Hon. Sec. etary.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1890. [1586]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.
THE 4th competition for the SUBSCRIPTION CHALLENGE CUPS & RANGE SPOONS will take place on SATURDAY next, the 22nd inst., commencing at 3.30 O'CLOCK P.M. Range, 200 and 300 Yards, 7 shots at each range. Entrance Fee 30 cents. Entries to be made on or before FRIDAY, the 21st inst. A Launch will leave the P. & O. Pier at 3 o'clock P.M.

FRANK COLLINS, for Hon. Sec.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1890. [1584]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1889.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a LIST of their CONTRIBUTIONS for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of the Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 30th day of November next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1890. [1443]

CONSIGNEES.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship "BELGIC."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

CHAS. D. HARMAN, Agent.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1890. [1582]

Hotels.
THE SHAMANE HOTEL
BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Rooms, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table d'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experienced hands.

Wines, Spirits, Mall Liquors, etc., of the best quality only.

A. F. DO ROZARIO, Manager.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1890. [1587]

THE HOTEL MARINA.
THIS strictly FIRST CLASS HOTEL, now moored in the Harbour of Victoria, offers guests exceptional advantages for Healthfulness and Refreshing breezes, the avoidance of street noises, and unwholesome odours, &c.

Grand Promenade Deck, Airy Dining Room, Ladies' Parlor, Billiard and Reading Rooms, Commodious Bedrooms, with separate Bathroom and Verandah, each.

The Table d'Hôte is unexcelled. The Hotel Launch runs regularly to and from Peddar's Wharf and the Hotel Free of Charge; for time table see Bills.

THE BOA VISTA.
BISHOP'S BAY, MACAO.

THIS House, situated on the sea shore in one of the best and healthiest parts of Macao, and commanding an admirable view facing the South, was OPENED as a HOTEL on the 1st July.

Every comfort will be provided for visitors, with excellent cuisine and choice Wines. Hot, Cold, Shower and Sea Water Baths. Large and well ventilated Dining, Billiard, and Reading Rooms, and well supplied Bar.

A small dairy is attached to the premises. MRS. MARIA B. DOS REMEDIOS, Proprietress.
[1587]

HAMPTON HOUSE,
51, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
TOURISTS and RESIDENTS will find home-like comfort at the above address, at very reasonable charges. Twenty spacious Rooms, each with Separate Entrance, Bath-room and Verandah.

SUPERIOR TABLE D'HOTE; Prompt attendance. Central location. 51, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Hongkong, 7th November, 1890. [1585]

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL.
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES!
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES!!

GRACIE PLAISTED'S "MY SWEET-HEART" COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 20th November, Benefit tendered to MISS GRACIE PLAISTED, when the "BOHEMIAN GIRL" will be presented, assisted by Leading Amateurs of Hongkong.

FAREWELL SATURDAY, First Time in Hongkong, Bucalossi's Comic Opera in 3 Acts, "MANTEAUX NOIRS."

FAREWELL MONDAY, 24th November, "MARITANA."

FAREWELL TUESDAY, 25th November, "MY SWEETHEART."

FAREWELL! FAREWELL!!
Box Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, CHAS. HARDING, Manager.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1890. [1578]

NOTICES OF FIRMS.
CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

I HAVE this day resumed Charge of the Company.
By order of the Board, W. H. RAY, Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1890. [1585]

Masonic.
VICTORIA LODGE

HONGKONG, No. 1026.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1890. [1575]

Auctions.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 22nd November, 1890, at Noon, at Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s, Kowloon Godown, Wanchai.

Ex Sea Witch, about 20,000 Cases "COMET" Brand KEROSENE OIL, all more or less damaged by sea-water.

HUGHES & EZRA, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1890. [1566]

RACING.
IMPORTANT SALE OF A WELL-KNOWN RACING STUD.

THE SHANGHAI HORSE BAZAAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

HAVE been favoured with instructions from J. D. HUMPHREYS, Esq., to Sell his Racing Stud by Public Auction, at the Bazaar, Shanghai, on

WEDNESDAY, the 26th November, 1890.

The Stud comprises the following well-known Racing celebrities:—

"VOLCANO," Winner of The Pagoda Cup, 1 1/2 Miles, Shanghai Autumn, 1889.

Winner of Foochow Cup, 2 Miles, Hongkong, 1890.

Winner of Exchange Plate, 1 1/2 Miles, Hongkong, 1890.

Winner of Match V. Susewind, 1 1/2 Miles, Hongkong, 1890.

Winner of Club Cup, 2 Miles, Shanghai Autumn, 1890.

"VAGRANT," Winner of The Racing Stakes, 1 1/2 Miles, Shanghai Spring, 1889.

"VIGOUR," Winner of The Manchu Stakes, 1 1/2 Miles, Shanghai Autumn, 1889.

Winner of Cosmopolitan Cup, 1 1/2 Miles, Shanghai Autumn, 1890.

"VISITANT," Winner of The Griffins, 1 Mile, Shanghai Spring, 1889.

Winner of The China Cup, 1 Mile, Shanghai Spring, 1889.

Winner of Chau-Shang-Kluk Cup, 1 Mile, Shanghai Spring, 1889.

Winner of The Autumn Cup, 1 Mile, Shanghai Autumn, 1889.

"GRANTHAM," Winner of The Mongol Cup, 1 1/2 Miles, Shanghai Autumn, 1888.

Winner of Criterion Stakes, 1 Mile, Shanghai Spring, 1887.

Winner of Criterion Stakes, 1 Mile, Shanghai Autumn, 1888.

"VICTOR," Winner of Cosmopolitan Cup, 1 1/2 Miles, Shanghai Autumn, 1889.

"VISITATION," Winner of The China Cup, 1 Mile, Shanghai Autumn, 1889.

Winner of Chau-Shang-Kluk Cup, 1 Mile, Shanghai Autumn, 1889.

Intimations.

Intimations.

Intimations.

Intimations.

Insurances.

For Sale.

NOTIFICATION.
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO & LABUAN.
REVENUE FARMS FOR 1891.

THE Government are prepared to receive Tenders for the following Farms for 1891.

1. *The Opium Farm*.—Including the sole right to import raw or manufactured Opium for consumption in the Colony of Labuan and its Dependencies, and in the State or District of British North Borneo to which the Farm applies, and to prepare and sell and or to license others to prepare and sell Opium, Chandoo and Opium Dross.

The Regulations governing the Farm are contained in Labuan Ordinance No. 11, of 1871, adopted in British North Borneo, and in Notification No. 111 of 1889.

The Maximum retail prices allowed by the Regulations are as follows:—

Tels. Chees. Hoons.	\$.	c.	Not more than
6	8	0	10.00
3	2	0	5.00
0	2	0	1.00
0	2	0	0.10
0	0	1	0.02
1	0	0	0.01

2. *The Spirit Farm*.—Including the sole right to import and to sell and or to license others to import and sell Chinese Wines and Spirituous Liquors of Chinese manufacture, and the sole right to sell and to issue retail and wholesale licenses to sell all other Wines, Beer and Spirituous Liquors.

The Farm is governed by Proclamations No. VIII of 1889 and III of 1888.

3. *The Pawnbroking Farm*.—Including the sole right to keep and or to license others to keep Pawnbroking Establishments.

The Farm is governed by Labuan Ordinance No. III of 1868 as amended by Ordinance No. I, of 1872, and Notification No. 131, of 1889.

4. *The Gambling Restriction Farm*.—Including the sole right to keep and or to license others to keep Gambling houses, and to issue permits to Gamble.

The Farm is governed by Proclamations No. II of 1883 and VII of 1889 and Notification No. 108 of 1889. It does not extend to Labuan.

5. *The Customs Farm*.—Including the sole right to collect all Import and Export Duties, payable to Government viz:—On the East Coast—Export Duties on Rattan, Gutta, Wax, Birds-nests, Timber, and all jungle and sea produce, Import Duties on Tobacco, Spirits, Salt and Matches. On the West Coast—Export Duties on all jungle and sea produce, the same as for East Coast District. Import Duties on Salt, Spirits, Tobacco, Matches, Iron, Brass and Cloth.

6. *The Blachan Farm*.—Including the sole right to catch shrimps and to manufacture Blachan and or to license others to catch shrimps and to manufacture Blachan.

7. *The Birds-nest Farm*.—Including the sole right to collect the Government share of 10/10 on all nests from Madal and Segalang Caves.

A separate Tender must be submitted for each of the above Farms.

Each tender may be for one or more of the following Districts or places, and if the Farm of more than one of the Districts or places mentioned is applied for, a separate Tender should be submitted for each District or place viz:—

1. The whole State of British North Borneo, extending from Sipitong River in Padas Bay on the West Coast, to Sibucco Bay on the East Coast, and also the Colony of Labuan and its Dependencies, as regards the Opium Farm only.

2. The East Coast District from Tanjong Inarutang to Sibucco Bay including Darvel, Labuk, Sugut, and Sandakan Bays, Kinabatangan, Segama and all rivers within the District.

3. The Sipitong District from Simpona to Batu Tenagat.

4. The West Coast District from Tanjong Inarutang on the North to Sipitong on the south, including Banguey and Balambangan Islands and also the Colony of Labuan as regards Opium only.

5. *Kudat District*.—From Tanjong Inarutang to Sampangmang Point including all Rivers in Marudu Bay and the Island of Banguey and Balambangan.

6. *Gaya District*.—From Sampangmang Point to Bangawan River including Tampassuk, Abai, Ambong, Sulaman, Tuaran, Gaya Bay, Putatan, Pagar, Kimanis and all Rivers south to and including Bangawan.

7. *Padas District*.—From Kuala Penyui to Sipitong including Kilas, Padas-Damit, and Padas Besar and all Rivers south to and including Sipitong; also including the Colony of Labuan as regards Opium only.

8. *The Colony of Labuan and its Dependencies*.—For the Opium Farm only.

Each tender should state the monthly payments for the year 1891.

Tenders for the Opium Farm for the whole State, and the Colony of Labuan or for the East Coast District and for the Spirit, Pawnbroking, Gambling Restriction and Customs Farm, East Coast or Sandakan, will be received by the Government Secretary, Sandakan, on or before 30th November. All tenders should be under Seal and marked "Candidate for Tender for Revenue Farm."

Tenders for the Farms for separate Provinces, such as Kudat, Gaya, Padas, Darvel Bay or Labuan will be received by the Officer-in-Charge of the Province or Colony on or before 15th of November.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

Each tender should specify in full the names, residences, and occupation of the persons tendering, and should give similar information as to the proposed securities.

Persons who do not wish to tender in their own names may use a number of not less than five figures; but those doing so should send their true names with the number used in separate envelope, marked "Private," to the Governor at Government House.

All Farms are subject to the Laws and Regulations now in force, or which may from time to time be enacted or issued by Government concerning the same.

Any further information on the subject may be obtained from the Treasurer-General, Sandakan, or from the Officer-in-Charge of the different Districts or Stations, and from the Company's Agents in Singapore or Hongkong.

By His Excellency's Command,
L. P. BEAUFORT,
Government Secretary's Office,
Sandakan, 21st September, 1890. [1402]

CAUTION TO SHIPOWNERS AND CAPTAINS.

RAHTJEN'S ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITIONS.

Other makes than our original Manufacture are now being sold.

The genuine and only Composition connected with Mr. RAHTJEN himself is HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S and packages are marked with these words and Trade Mark as often hand in red.

REJECT ALL OTHERS.

Agents in Hongkong
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1890. [1404]

IN THE VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT OF HONGKONG.

Suit No. 4 of 1890.

DIEGO TORRES and OTHERS, Plaintiffs
The Peruvian Ship "SARA MERCEDES,"
Action for Wages.

FOR SALE, The Peruvian Ship "SARA MERCEDES," late *Madge Wildfire*, as she now lies off Yau-ma-ti in the Harbour of Hongkong.

245 Tons Register.
Built of wood in 1868 and sheathed with yellow metal.

Dimensions:—
127 Feet Long.
26 Feet Beam.
12 Feet Depth of Hold.

Together with CHAINS, ROPES, BOATS and all other TACKLE, APPAREL and FURNITURE now on board.

Sealed Tenders marked "Tender for Ship" will be received by the Undersigned until Noon, on SATURDAY next, the 22nd November, 1890.

The highest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Terms of Sale—Cash on acceptance of Tender, and the ship with all faults and errors of description to be at Purchaser's risk from that time.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned or Messrs. DENNIS and MOSSOP, Solicitors, Nos. 49 & 51, Queen's Road Central.

F. A. HAZELAND,
Marshal of the Vice-Admiralty
Court of Hongkong.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1890. [1570]

THE LAMAG PLANTING COMPANY,
LIMITED.

THE FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers No. 6, Ice House Lane, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Consulting Committee, and Statement of Accounts to 30th September, 1890.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 25th instant, both days inclusive.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1890. [1550]

THE CHINA BORNEO COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Adjourned Ordinary Annual MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on SATURDAY, the 22nd inst, at Noon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1890. [1551]

NOTICE.

JEY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEY'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of the PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Str. ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 10th Nov. 1890.

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(Formerly Assistant to Dr. ROGERS),
HAS REMOVED

from the Office formerly occupied by Dr. ROGERS to

No. 18, D'AGUILAR STREET,
(behind the Hongkong Club).

CONSULTATION FREE.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1890. [1481]

NOTICE.

THOMAS KERR & CO.
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS
AND CONTRACTORS,
YAU-MAT-ENGINEERING WORKS,
KOWLOON.

OFFICE—No. 12, D'AGUILAR STREET,
Hongkong, 25th August, 1890. [1476]

KUHN & CO.,
JAPANESE AND CHINESE FINE
ART DEPOT.

21 & 23, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1890. [1472]

W. S. MARTEN,
ARTISTIC DECORATOR,
AND
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

2, DUDDELL STREET,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1890. [1574]

NOTICE.

PATENT "GLACIER" WINDOW DECORATION for producing the effect of Stained Glass on Ordinary Windows. The most permanent, most effective, and easiest to affix of all substitutes for Stained Glass, and yet the Cheapest.

MANUFACTURERS:
M'CAW, STEVENSON & ORR (LTD.),
LINENHALL WORKS,
BELFAST,
Ireland.

W. S. MARTEN,
2, Duddell Street,
HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENT FOR HONGKONG.

Sample Window on view at Mr. MARTEN'S Office.
Hongkong, 25th October, 1890. [1478]

TOURISTS

ARE cordially invited to call and inspect our choice collection of Japanese and Chinese FINE ART CURIOS, which is unequalled in Japan.

Every article guaranteed as represented. No trouble to show goods. One price only.

DEAKIN BROS. & Co., Ltd.,
16 Bund, Yokohama,
next door to
Farsari's Photographic Studio.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS

are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR one of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1888. [15]

A. G. GORDON & CO., LIMITED.

ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON and TIMBER MERCHANTS.

WORKS:
BOWRINGTON, EAST POINT.

OFFICE:
9, PRAYA CENTRAL.

STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1890. [45]

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS, (REGISTERED).

AN ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the Preservation of Wood, Walls, Ropes and Ship's Tackle. May be applied to Beams, Floors, Walls, Ceilings, Wooden Sheds, Farmers' and Gardeners' Implements, Carts, Posts, Fences, Stables, Gates, Bridges, Boats, and all timber underground.

Effectually excludes all dampness from walls painted with it and entirely prevents the crumbling away and decay of both stone and bricks.

White ants do not touch wood painted with Carbolineum Avenarius.

Used during the last 14 years with the utmost success, as proved by numerous Testimonials from living authorities.

Sold in casks of about 450 lbs. net. Price 8/6 per lb.

For further particulars, apply to SCHEELE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 16, Stanley Street,
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1889. [120]

Dr. Knorr's ANTIPYRINE.

(Dose for Adults 15 to 25 grains troy.)

IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had from every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations!

Hongkong, 20th May, 1890. [442]

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

WINTER TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.
12 (noon) to 1 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
1 to 2 P.M. every half hour.
3 to 7, 7.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SATURDAYS.

NIGHT TRAMS at 10.30 and 11 P.M.

SUNDAYS.

CHURCH TRAM at 10.40 A.M.

12 (NOON) to 2 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
3 to 7.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
9, 10, 10.30 and 11 P.M.

Special Cars may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars. Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.

MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1890. [698]

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL With Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda

PALATABLE AS MILK.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time.

AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANEMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, AND ALL WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN OF ADULTS it is unrivalled in its results.

Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians. SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Agents for China and Hongkong: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co. (LIMITED),
Hongkong, 20th December, 1889.

HONGKONG JUBILEE.

GENTLEMEN having suggestions to make regarding the CELEBRATION of the JUBILEE are requested to communicate with the Undersigned at as early a date as possible.

The Undersigned will be very glad to arrange interviews with any gentlemen desiring to see him on the subject.

H. E. WODEHOUSE,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1890. [1581]

J. & R. HARVEY & CO.,
DUNDASHILL DISTILLERY, GLASGOW.
Established 1770.

SCOTCH WHISKIES.

Finest Pure Malt Scotch Whisky.
O.H.M. Old Highland Malt Whisky.
F.O.S. Fine Old Scotch Whisky.
V.O.S. Very Old Scotch Whisky.

MESSRS. HARVEY & Co.'s Pure Malt Whiskies have for over fifty years commanded the largest sale in the English Market OF ANY WHISKY made in Scotland, and being thoroughly matured in Sherry Wood are very mild and mellow, and are confidently recommended where a Pure, Wholesome Spirit is desired.

Over one million Gallons produced annually. For Prices and Samples, apply to

G. RENNIE STEWART,
12, D'AGUILAR STREET, Hongkong.
Sole Agent for China and Japan.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1890. [1262]

PURE ICE.

IN two to three minutes, by the Pulsometer, Engineering Co.'s Champion Hand Ice-Making Machines.

NO FREEZING POWDERS REQUIRED. Will Ice Carafes in one minute, and make Block Ice and Ice Cream, Ice Sparkling Wines, Soda Water, Beer, etc.

The No. 1 Machine is very portable and compact—Measurements 24" by 18" by 12".

The No. 1 Machine can be seen and tried, and prices ascertained at the Office, No. 12, D'AGUILAR STREET.

All Machines tested by actual Ice-making before delivery.

G. RENNIE STEWART,
Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1890. [1213]

G. RENNIE STEWART,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENT AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
12, D'AGUILAR STREET, Hongkong.

AGENT FOR

J. & R. HARVEY & Co., Dundashill Distillery, Glasgow.

McKenzie, Driscoll & Co. Wine Shippers, Jerez de la Frontera, and Oporto.

Valentin Iron & Steel Co., Glasgow.

Pulsometer Engineering Co., London, Ice Machines.

Wilson & Baird, Engineers' Ironmongers, Glasgow.

Boyd & Robertson, Tweed Mills, Selkirk.

Clark Brothers, Tweed Mills, Galashiels.

Estimates given for supplying and fitting up Machinery for Mills and Factories.

Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists for all kinds of Engineering Machinery, Soda Water Machinery, Steam and Hand Sawing Machines and Wood Working Machinery, Bottling and Corking Machines, Cooking Stoves and Ranges, Lamps, etc., Canned Goods, Felt and Pith Hats and Helmets, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Enamels, etc., etc.

Samples of Wines, Spirits, Woollen Goods, Linoleum, Floor Cloth, Machinery Belting in Leather, Rubber, and Patent Tanned Leather, Patent Scandinavian Belt Guides, Engine Packing, Rubber Sheets, Valves and Washers, etc., etc., can be seen and prices ascertained at the above address.

The Pulsometer Engineering Co.'s No. 1 Champion Hand Ice-Making Machine can also be seen and tried.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1890. [1230]

NOTICE.

GRIFFITH'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS

1, Ice House Road are suitably lighted to produce all styles of Portraits in any weather.

CABINETS from \$5 a dozen.

CARTES DE VISITE from \$3 a dozen.

LIFE SIZED BUSTS in Colour, or Black & White.

IVORY MINIATURES, &c., &c.

NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG and the Coast Ports are always ready.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1890. [1340]

Geo. Fenwick & Co., LIMITED,

VICTORIA FOUNDRY, WANCHAI.

ENGINEERS, IRON and BRASS

FOUNDERS, GOVERNMENT & GENERAL CONTRACTORS, &c.

Established 1880.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1890. [159]

Guyot's Tar Solution

Cures Colds, Coughs, Pulmonary Consumption, Whooping Cough, Catarrh of the bladder, etc. The best Hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of Epidemic, Cholera, etc. It destroys all miasmata in the impure water.